

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

Continued from first page.

to put an army of fifty thousand men in the field, while the War Office officials seem to think that twenty-five thousand is all they can muster. As a matter of fact, their strength entirely depends upon the assistance they receive from the Orange Free State and the natives which is impossible to gauge. The present atmosphere of war here has enormously stimulated recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices, and, daily, large numbers take the Queen's shilling.

WAR SEEMS PROBABLE.

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN BACKS DOWN.

London, Sept. 16.—Information from all sources points to the extreme gravity of the Transvaal situation.

Pretoria advices, emanating from a Boer source, say the reply is uncompromising and that preparation for resistance is proceeding. Another Pretoria dispatch, dated September 15, says the situation is now regarded as all but hopeless unless Great Britain retreats from her position. The dispatch adds:

"The governments of the two republics consider that the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further, and it is believed the Boers will have the support of all the Afrikaners throughout South Africa."

It is now definitely stated that the Orange Free State has agreed to unite with the Transvaal in resisting the British claims.

Out of all the numerous channels through which South African news reaches London not one gives the faintest hope that the Boer reply will be favorable, the majority taking the view that war is extremely probable.

The Boer representatives here and on the Continent reiterate the statement that the British Government is allowing itself to be influenced by those wanting British dominion over the whole of South Africa, and that conviction of the truth of this is so firmly rooted in the minds of the burghers that it is impossible to hope that they will accept the constantly proffered friendly advice regarding settling the matter on Great Britain's present terms.

No failures have yet been announced on the Stock Exchange, but various firms dealing in West Australian securities are reported to be in difficulties. The checks of eight or nine members of the Clearing House were returned yesterday evening by the banks at the close of yesterday's liquidation. In some cases they have been helped over, but several failures are predicted. Among them, according to "The Evening News," is a member "who, having, as he thought, put his house in order, went to America to see the yacht race."

EXCITEMENT AT PRETORIA.

Cape Town, Sept. 16.—Further telegrams from Pretoria to-day confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British Government as a whole. Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply in London. The feeling here is that it will be impossible for the Imperial Government, and undignified upon its part, to again enter upon an interchange of arguments. The Royal Munster Regiment has arrived here.

The Afrikaner leaders have received a telegram, saying that the reply of the Transvaal Government to the British demands still maintains the Government's position as to British suzerainty, offers a seven years' franchise, and declares the Transvaal's strict adherence to the terms of the 1884 convention.

The delegates of the Agricultural Union were entertained at luncheon yesterday by Cecil Rhodes. The delegates from the Transvaal made speeches predicting that peace would be maintained. Mr. Rhodes offered to them a fine lion, which, although it somewhat embarrassed them, the delegates accepted and took to Pretoria to-day.

GENERAL WHITE STARTS FOR AFRICA.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SENDOFF GIVEN TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER AND TROOPS.

London, Sept. 16.—The First Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 900 strong, and detachments of the Army Service Corps and Ordnance Corps, sailed on the steamer Gaul at 2 p. m. to-day from Southampton, en route to Natal, amid great enthusiasm. The men appeared to be in splendid condition, and anxious for fighting. The Fusiliers went direct from Aldershot, but many of the officers of that regiment and numbers of special service officers started from London, receiving at Waterloo Station an enthusiastic sendoff from the large crowd present. The porters cried, "All aboard for Pretoria!" which was taken up by the crowd uproariously.

General Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, who is going to command the troops in Natal, sails with his staff on the Tantallon Castle, from Plymouth. He left London after the main body of officers. Though General White tried to keep the hour of his departure from London secret, a large crowd was present, which cheered lustily as the train pulled out, and pressed round the cars in order to shake his hand.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British cruiser Immortalité at Manila, is among the officers accompanying General White. He is going to Cape Town to command the second class cruiser Doris, flagship of Admiral Harris. Captain Chichester said to a reporter of The Associated Press:

"This is my first march. It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am to hustle between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Doris, with provisions and equipments for the men. I look back with vast pleasure at my old American comrades, now off on a different scene of action. I am sorry I cannot see the reception to Admiral Dewey or join in welcoming such a typical naval man. Admiral Dewey is off to the peace, while I fear I am off into the thick of war. The scenes have changed, that is all. God bless."

TEXT OF REPLY ON MONDAY.

Pretoria, Sept. 16.—The reply of the Transvaal Government was handed to the British Agent here, Conyngham Greene, at 11 o'clock this morning. It will be officially published here on Monday at 9 a. m. There were no further developments in the situation.

A DENIAL FROM PORTUGAL.

LONDON LEGATION SAYS THAT NO LAND HAS BEEN LEASED.

London, Sept. 16.—Inquiry at the Portuguese Legation here to-day elicited a denial of the report that Great Britain and Portugal are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa, and that Germany has secured similar advantages from Portugal.

BIG FIRE IN CALLAO.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 16.—At 1 o'clock this morning a serious fire broke out at Callao. It was subdued at 8 a. m. Many buildings were destroyed and great losses were sustained.

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR KRUEGER.

BELIEF THAT WAR MUST COME—NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 16.—Great hopes have until to-day prevailed at the Quai d'Orsay that the Queen, who is known to have exerted to the utmost her personal influence to avoid a conflict in the Transvaal, would be able to maintain peace; but information now received at the French Foreign Office produces the belief there that war is inevitable.

It is officially denied at the Quai d'Orsay that the French Government has instructed M. Auber, French Consul General at Pretoria, to support in any way the propositions made by Great Britain to President Krueger. The French attitude is that of absolute neutrality. Popular feeling here condemns Mr. Chamberlain for publishing each step of the negotiations before President Krueger, who can do nothing without first obtaining the consent of the Boers, is able to reply. French sympathy is unmistakably with Krueger and against England. C. I. B.

SAILING FOR NEW-YORK.

TRAVELLERS WHO HAVE LEFT PARIS ON TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 16.—The passenger list of the St. Paul, from Cherbourg, includes the names of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Aspinwall, Miss Florence Aspinwall, General McCoskey Butt, Mrs. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Barlow, Professor Ernest Brown, Mrs. C. S. Carstairs and family, Mrs. William D. Donaldson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ewart and family, Miss Frothingham, Master Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. William Field, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Marjorie Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Judge Moran, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. William Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. George Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dwight Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Spitzer, Mr. and Mrs. James Leland Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Thacher, Judge James Varnum, Mrs. Varnum, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Major Frederick Brackett, Mr. Charles Greenough, Mr. Frank Putney, Mr. and Mrs. William Sears, J. J. and J. L. Van Allen, Mr. Charles H. Wyndham and Mr. John S. Woodruff.

On La Touraine sailed Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Deimas, Mrs. E. Sanderson, Mrs. Baldwin, Judge Tallmadge and Mr. Charles Munson.

The following people left Paris to sail on the Eturial: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, Mrs. J. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blair, Mr. Thomas F. Caldwell and Mr. J. L. Hubbard. C. I. B.

PROSECUTION DROPS CASES.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES IN FRANCE NOT TO BE PRESSED, BUT SENATE MAY TAKE ACTION.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The charges of complicity in the alleged conspiracy to bring about a change in the form of government, will not be prosecuted in the case of forty-five prisoners, including the printers of the "Anti-Juif," who have already left Fort Chabrol, and the butchers who attempted to supply M. Guérin with provisions. This leaves twenty-two prisoners to be dealt with, although the Senate, sitting as a High Court, may reinstate proceedings against the above mentioned forty-five persons.

INSULTS TO AMERICANS.

London, Sept. 16.—"The Daily Mail," which is still working for a boycott of the Paris Exhibition, publishes dispatches from Paris and Nice that describe "insults in the streets" to Americans and Britons. Its correspondents refer to these incidents as indications that the people of both nations should avoid going to France, especially to the Riviera region, and declare that the house agents there are in despair at the prospect of a bad season.

POWER OF THE ORLEANS PARTY.

Paris, Sept. 16.—"La Liberté" publishes a report of an interview with Deputy Lagrange, who was received by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, yesterday. The Premier, the Deputy says, declared that the Orleanists had a wonderful organization, and that the Duc d'Orléans had been on the point of entering Paris. He also said that the anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues, at a sign from Drouot, could have put twenty thousand men in the streets of Paris, and that the republic had escaped a revolution by the most narrow margin.

PAPER MONEY IN SAN DOMINGO.

WILL BE ACCEPTED AT A SILVER RATE—PLANS FOR AN ELECTION.

San Domingo, Sept. 16.—The Government's proclamation of yesterday destroying the value of paper money created such violent opposition that the Ministers this afternoon proclaimed the acceptance of paper at the same rates as silver, namely \$5 to \$1 in American money. This concession was made by Jimenez, who proposed repudiating paper money.

The Cabinet is discussing the feasibility of holding the Presidential election immediately, instead of in November, as provided by the Constitution, and it will probably announce tomorrow that the election is to take place this month, as Jimenez is the only candidate.

The threatened riots have not taken place. All is now quiet here.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS VISIT ENGLAND.

CORDIALLY WELCOMED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Dover, England, Sept. 16.—The President and about three hundred members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science arrived here to-day from Boulogne-sur-Mer on a visit to the British Association. Much has recently been published urging the British Association to give the French Association the cold shoulder on account of the Dreyfus verdict, but their reception this morning showed that the British Association does not sympathize with such methods. The French President, Professor Pasteur, warmly welcomed the Mayor of Dover, who responded in cordial words. Many prominent scientists made congratulatory speeches. The Frenchmen were entertained at luncheon and attended the meeting of the British Association.

SIX ALLEGED BADGER WOMEN ARRESTED.

CAPTAIN PRICE TELLS HIS MEN TO ARREST THEM IF THEY ARE IN THE VICINITY.

Captain Price, of the West Third-hundred station, last night began an active campaign against the badger women who have been breaking into his precinct in anticipation of the harvest. They think must be ready when the Dowsy crowds gather in force. About a dozen complaints of badger games have reached Captain Price. Last night his men captured six women suspected to be in the badger hideouts. Two were unusually handsome, and had gowns that might have been made by Worth. Their diamonds were gorgeous. Three more were of the ordinary upper Broadway type, while the sixth was a foreign colored woman who is charged with attempting to lure a farmer into a Seventh-ave. doorway to rob him.

When the police had the matter taken the six women up to the room where the police platoon was assembled, in order that his men might get a good look at them. He told them that if any of the women were disturbed by the Court this morning they were to know that they must get out of the precinct. He ordered his men to arrest all of the six on sight if found in the Nineteenth Precinct.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

Continued from first page.

system in the English Channel, and Sir W. H. Preece has succeeded in making use of the instruments in the telephone service.

The number of Americans at Dover is smaller than was expected. The contingent includes Professors Bauer, Thurston, Retch, Barker, Scott, Campbell and Carl Barus.

Professor Parker's "Horn Novissima" has attracted more attention than any other new work performed at the Worcester festival; nearly all the critics praise it for its high effect, vivid illustration of the text and boldness of orchestration. "The Manchester Guardian" remarks, for example, that the American composer gains mighty results with much skill, and has learned from the modern German school many secrets of powerful and picturesque effects, but, on the other hand, he is too eclectic, having apparently not made up his mind whether German imaginative power or the mere sensuous charm of French and Italian music is the better thing. Professor Parker's work will be repeated in London during the winter oratorio season, as it has made a decidedly favorable impression upon the music lovers who have heard it at the rehearsals. This highly artistic and effective oratorio is the first American composition of importance that has been produced at an English musical festival.

Rehearsals are now in progress for the production of a dozen or more plays in London theatres, but there has been no event of real importance this week. Mr. Boerholm Tree promises next week to surpass "Julius Caesar" in scenic splendor, when he will revive "King John." The stage will be crowded with hundreds of figures, whose training has been conducted with painstaking care. "The Ghetto" is not likely to hold the Comedy Theatre stage longer than a few weeks, and Mr. Goodwin's company, which is having a well earned success in "An American Citizen," will be transferred to that house from the Duke of York's Theatre when "The Christian" comes on.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has returned to London with a fine glow of health, and speaks hopefully of future plans of work. He has been living in the Highlands, near Mr. Andrew Carnegie's Skibo Castle, and entertaining relatives and intimate friends. Mr. J. M. Barrie has spent the summer in hard work over a new play which will be put on at the Haymarket. Mrs. Craigie has been putting the finishing touches on two plays, which will be produced during the year. Lady Archibald Campbell has completed a Scotch poetic drama in a single act, the literary quality of which is said to be excellent. She has been negotiating with an Edinburgh manager for its production, and the response has been favorable, as Scotch songs are a noticeable feature. Not satisfied with the honors of authorship, Lady Archibald is credited with a strong desire to enact the part of Hero in her own play, and it is not improbable that she would do the work extremely well, as the part is fitted for her. There may be a performance of this Scotch play at Balmoral. Lady Lindsay will have a new volume of poems published next month, and Mrs. Stoll's new Indian story is about to appear serially. The most important book during the autumn will have Macmillan's imprint. It is "The Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son, Mr. Leonard Huxley, and will excite almost as much interest as the life of Tennyson. I. N. F.

PARIS.

NO ALARM FELT ABOUT THE FATE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—THE INCREASING BURDEN OF THE BUDGET.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 16.—M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, and M. Alfred Picard, Commissary General of the exhibition, now feel absolutely reassured about the fate of the World's Fair of 1900. Information received by M. Picard from the Commissioners of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland has convinced the authorities here that public opinion abroad, justly irritated by the decision of the Rennes court martial, has sought to set right a great wrong. Justice, however, cannot be advanced by reckless abuse of the whole French Nation, nor by sending France to Coventry by boycotting the exhibition. "Ridicules," as the French Minister of Commerce declares, "the last word in the Dreyfus case has not yet been pronounced, and the case is still in the hands of the Department of Justice."

Viewed from the Pont de l'Alma, the framework of palaces and pavilions extending along both banks of the Seine already presents graceful outlines of the World's Fair as it delineated in lace. The Italian Building, with its five domes, is the one nearest completion. Near by is the pavilion of the United States, with its dome completed in scaffolding and surmounted by the American flag. The pavilions of Hungary, Bosnia, Belgium, Great Britain, Switzerland and Russia come next in order of completion.

The palaces of the city of Paris, of the Congress of Horticulture and of Electricity are all taking shape, and enable one to realize what a catastrophe not only to France but to industry and progress all over the world would result from boycotting the exhibition, the 20-franc bond of which is to-day quoted at 14.50, as against 14.25 yesterday.

Public opinion is riveted on the Senate, which, convoked as the High Court of Justice on Monday, will begin the trial of Paul Drouot and his twenty-two Royalist and Nationalist companions, accused of plotting to overthrow the present regime. M. Falliere, President of the Senate and consequently of the High Court of Justice, arrived in Paris this morning, and has already settled one question which, from the picturesque point of view, is of considerable importance. The Procureur General of the Republic, who will appear at the trial in the full insignia of his office, suggested that all the Senators should wear scarlet judicial robes trimmed with ermine. Most of the Senators, however, declined to purchase such costly attire, and, much to their relief, M. Falliere has decided that they shall sit in plain evening dress, with white cravats, as they did on the only other occasion when the Senate was assembled as the High Court of Justice, namely, at the trial of Boulanger, Rochefort and Dillon in 1889.

The whole political situation pivots on the High Court of Justice. M. Maline continues to be the sole hope of all who fish in troubled waters. His efforts to convolve the Chamber of Deputies in the hope of overturning the Waldeck-Rousseau-Gallifet Cabinet have now definitely failed. According to an absolutely trustworthy source, the Chamber will not assemble until the Cabinet wishes it to do so, and that will not be until the High Court has completed its work, unless, as is very improbable, the Budget Committee shall have previously completed its report on the budget submitted to it by M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, so as to enable the Chamber to discuss it.

The budget of 1900, as formulated by M. Caillaux, is, like each successive budget during the Third Republic, an ever swelling burden on an unexpanding population. It shows an increase over the last budget of 45,000,000 francs, and amounts altogether to 3,822,000,000 francs.

The actual increase of expenditure is 71,000,000 francs, owing partly to the exhibition, partly to the increased demands of the army and navy, but the real root of the evil, which would long since have brought a less rich and less industrious nation to bankruptcy, is the creation of superfluous posts to augment the patronage and local popularity of Deputies, and this in a land already overburdened with functionaries and bureaucracy. M. Caillaux vigorously protests against all this, but it requires a Finance Minister of the calibre of Peel or Gladstone to arouse the country to the impending danger. C. I. B.

C. P. CLARK'S RETIREMENT.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE NEW-HAVEN DIRECTORS.

At the meeting of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company yesterday the following official statement was given out:

At the meeting of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in New-York to-day, President Clark notified the Board of his inability to permanently remain president of the company. The communication was referred to its standing committee to consider and recommend at a future meeting of the Board what course should be pursued. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared.

This was the first meeting after the summer vacation, and only two of the directors were absent. Those present were: W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; H. C. Robinson, Hartford; C. P. Clark, New-Haven; Joseph Park, of New-York; Henry S. Lee, Springfield, Mass.; William Rockefeller, New-York; Leverett Brainard, Hartford; George Macculloch Miller, New-York; John M. Hall, New-Haven; C. C. F. Choate, Boston; Nathaniel Taylor, Boston; Royal C. Taft, Providence; Carlos Francis Seymour, Conn.; Charles J. Brush, New-Haven; J. De Vor Warner, Bridgeport, and Albert D. Osborne, New-Haven.

President Clark presided at the meeting yesterday. The cause of his inability to continue in office was said to be ill health. Mr. Clark refused to discuss the matter, and said he did not know when his resignation would go into effect. He said his health at present was good, but it had been poor in the past, and he did not know when it might be poor again.

The resignation of Mr. Clark as president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has been foreshadowed in The Tribune. Mr. Clark's management has met with bitter opposition from some influential railroad men. His policy has always been for the maintenance of the integrity of the road, and the resisting of encroachment of other roads. He incurred the enmity of J. Pierpont Morgan and the Morgan interests, and Mr. Morgan has wished to have him retire. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt, while a friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, was also a friend of Mr. Clark, and succeeded in reducing the friction between the two interests. Now that he has passed away there is no buffer between the warring factions, and the retirement of Mr. Clark is regarded as certain. The disintegration of the property is looked for.

It is said that John M. Hall, now vice-president of the New-Haven, will succeed Mr. Clark. If this comes about it is said that soon the New-York Central will dictate the policy of the road, and will acquire it entirely or split it up with the Pennsylvania, with which the Central is now on such friendly terms. The plans of the Pennsylvania and the New-York Central for the acquisition and dismemberment of the system have been outlined in The Tribune, and they are now said to be approaching fruition. Attempts were made yesterday to see the New-Haven directors living here, but they could not be found.

ICE WAGON CRUSHES A BOY.

THE LAD KNOCKED SENSELESS BY A HOOF WHILE AT PLAY WITH HIS SISTER.

Frederick Kuender, seven years old, was run over by a team of horses and a heavy ice wagon yesterday afternoon, and injured so severely that he died. The boy and his little sister Annie, six years old, had been coasting in Seventy-sixth-st. on a small wagon of home construction. There is quite a grade, and the children were having great sport, when it was suddenly terminated by the appearance of the ice wagon.

The driver of the ice wagon evidently did not see the child until he was almost upon him. When he did he sawed on the reins with such force as to make the "nick" horse rear and fall upon its haunches. As it came down, however, one of the four hoofs struck the boy in the head with crushing force, knocking him senseless and right in the path of the first wheel, which passed over his body before the wagon was finally stopped.

Rudolph Metz, of No. 469 East Sixty-third-st., the helper on the ice wagon, jumped from his seat and gathered up the dying boy in his arms, ran with all his speed to the German Hospital, not far away. The child died as he was being carried into the hospital.

Robert Martin, the driver, twenty-six years old, of No. 1,925 Avenue A, was locked up in the Sixth-st. station. He was much depressed over the accident, and said he would have given all he ever hoped to own to have prevented it.

"I was busy with the team," he said, "and I didn't see the boy until I was almost on top of him. I feel for his poor parents."

The boy's little sister Annie saw the accident. Had it happened ten minutes before, she might have been riding with him, for she had until that time shared the little cart as it tripped down the hill. The boy lived at No. 821 Park-ave.

THE COBB SUICIDE A MYSTERY.

CORONER HANNOX, OF MOUNT VERNON, PUZZLED—MRS. McKIBBIN ON HER WAY TO COLORADO.

Mystery still surrounds the suicide of Arthur E. Cobb, the reputed son of a baronet, who killed himself with a revolver at the summer home of Mrs. Bertha McKibbin, in Rye, on Thursday night. The body is now in Ireland's Morgue, in Rye, where it was taken on Friday. Cobb's infatuation for Mrs. McKibbin dates from his acquaintance with her over a year ago, when he was an instructor in Durland's Riding Academy, in this city.

Mr. Durland yesterday said that Cobb had been employed in his riding school for several years as so to a year ago, when he began to give private lessons. He was a well dressed man and created some little attention by his appearance. Little of his history is known, as he was a reticent man. Before he came to New-York he lived in Boston, where he is said to have had a wife and daughter, from whom he was separated.

Whether or not he was the son of an English baronet could not be learned, as Mr. Cobb never spoke of his antecedents to any one connected with the academy. No one at the academy placed any credence in the report that Mr. Cobb was a member of the Queen's Bodyguard, as he was under-sized, being less than 5 feet 10 inches in height. Arthur A. McGibbon, a Canadian horsedealer and manager of the management of the riding academy, started yesterday for Rye to see that Cobb received a fitting burial in some cemetery. Through the kindness of Mrs. J. J. Carter, who lives in Rye with her mother, Mrs. John McKibbin, the body was taken to the house in Rye this morning.

It was learned that Mrs. McKibbin and Mrs. Shoklin, who live in the same house, were accompanied by John Cleveland Osgood. Mr. Osgood is a wealthy man, and divides his time between New-York and Colorado. He is connected with the Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company, which has New-York offices in the Empire Building.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS.

Governor Roosevelt was in the city early yesterday morning and had breakfast at the Union League Club with Colonel William J. Youniss, his secretary, General Davis, James R. Sheffield, and a few other friends, who met him there by appointment. He talked over the political situation in the districts where there are to be contests at the coming primaries, but he said he would take no part in local political squabbles. Soon after he went over to Brooklyn in company with Colonel Youniss, to attend the celebration of Antislavery Day, reported in another column—before going to his home in Oyster Bay.

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MILK PRODUCERS DETERMINED.

FARMERS MEET AT BREWSTERS AND REFUSE TO SELL AT THE PRICES OFFERED.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16 (Special).—Nearly two hundred members of the Milk Producers' Association, who, on Tuesday last, refused to sign contracts to supply milk to the New-York Condensed Milk Company's factory at Brewsters at the prices offered and the advance in the price of hay that village to take final and definite action.

The vote was a decisive one against accepting the prices offered, nine out of ten dairymen present voting against it. President Milbank of the company on Thursday received a committee consisting of W. S. Faddock and Daniel Kent, two of the largest producers, at his New-York office. He refused to change the price, but told them he would allow the books to be opened to-day to permit those who refused to sign contracts last Tuesday an opportunity to do so.

Nearly every member of the association was present this morning when the meeting was called to order. A debate of nearly two hours followed when the motion was made to refuse to sign at the price named. Those in favor of the motion were asked to step on the right side of the room. Almost every man in the room stepped to the side mentioned. None of the producers signed. Secretary George W. Horton of the association says that they will never sign at the price mentioned. It is not a question of profit, he declares, but one of taxes, insurance, interest and rent. With the prices offered and the advance in the price of hay and grain, he declares that should the dairymen accept the prices they would find themselves next April helplessly in debt. The farmers ask for an advance of only two mills per quart, he says.

The company threatens to close the factory, but the farmers declare they have no fear of this. They say that the section around Brewsters is one of the best dairy countries in the State, and that the Brewsters factory has the reputation of turning out the best grade of milk of any of the company's factories. Again, they point to the fact that for some time there has been a rumor of New-York City (taking the property under condemnation proceedings, as it is located on the Croton River, which supplies New-York with water. They assert that under the present conditions there is no doubt of the company's receiving heavy damages, but with it the city could take it at its own price. The producers of Wassau, who also refused to sign on Tuesday last, also held a meeting to-day. A telegram was received saying that quite a number had signed there.

PRICE OF MILK NOT INCREASED. SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY NOT SO PROFOUND AS IT WAS A WEEK AGO.

The decision reached by the New-York Milk Exchange at its meeting yesterday will be fatal to the hope of many a dairymen, who had expected to benefit by a rise in the price of his product. In explanation of